

Report of the Director and
Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2024
for
Suzlon Wind Energy Limited
Company Registration Number: 05774256

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for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

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Suzlon Wind Energy Limited

Company Information
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

DIRECTOR:	Tejjas Amarsinh Parmar
SECRETARY:	MSP Corporate Services Limited (Appointed on 1 May 2023)
REGISTERED OFFICE:	Eastcastle House 27/28 Eastcastle Street London United Kingdom W1W 8DH
REGISTERED NUMBER:	05774256 (England and Wales)
AUDITORS:	Sawhney Consulting Limited Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Harrow Business Centre 429-433 Pinner Road North Harrow, Middlesex United Kingdom HA1 4HN

Suzlon Wind Energy Limited

Report of the Director
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

The director presents his report with the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 March 2024.

DIRECTOR

Tejjas Amarsinh Parmar held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2023 to the date of this report.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES

The director is responsible for preparing the Report of the Director and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the director to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including Financial Reporting Standard 102 including the provisions of section 1A "Small Entities", 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'. Under company law the director must not approve the financial statements unless he is satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the director is required to:

- select suitable accounting policies for the Company's financial statements and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The director is responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable him to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. He is also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

STATEMENT AS TO DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

So far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and he has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

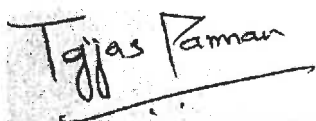
AUDITORS

The auditors, Sawhney Consulting Limited, will be proposed for re-appointment at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

SMALL COMPANY PROVISIONS

This report of the directors has been prepared taking the advantage of the small companies 'exemption of section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:



Tejjas Amarsinh Parmar
Director

Date: 14 May 2024

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Suzlon Wind Energy Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2024 which comprise the Income Statement, Other Comprehensive Income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 including provisions of section 1A "Small Entities", 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other matter

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unqualified opinion on the financial statements on 27 April 2023.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the company will continue in operation.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The director is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Report of the Director and the Statement of Director's Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Report of the Director for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Report of the Director have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Report of the Director.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies' regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption from the requirement to prepare a Strategic Report or in preparing the Report of the Director.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the Statement of Director's Responsibilities set out on page two, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the director is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with those charged with governance of the company. Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained a general understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that there are no significant laws and regulations except for company's legislation and the financial reporting framework (UK GAAP). We obtained a general understanding of how the company is complying with those frameworks by making enquiries of management and those responsible for legal and compliance matters of the company.
- For both direct and other laws and regulations, our procedures involved: making enquiry of the directors of the Company for their awareness of any noncompliance of laws or regulations, inquiring about the policies that have been established to prevent non-compliance with laws and regulations by officers and employees.

Report of the Independent Auditors to the Members of
Suzlon Wind Energy Limited

- The Company's principal activity was that of an investment holding company. As such the Senior Statutory Auditor considered the experience and expertise of the engagement team to ensure that the team had the appropriate competence and capabilities, which included the use of specialists where appropriate.

- Enquiries with the management concerning any actual or potential litigation or claims; inspection of relevant legal correspondence if any; review of board minutes; testing the appropriateness of entries in the nominal ledger, including journal entries; reviewing transactions around the end of the reporting period; and the performance of analytical procedures to identify unexpected movements in account balances which may be indicative of fraud

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditor

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Opinder
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Opinder Sawhney
for and on behalf of Sawhney Consulting Limited
Chartered Certified Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Harrow Business Centre
429-433 Pinner Road
North Harrow, Middlesex
United Kingdom
HA1 4HN

Date: *14 May 2024*
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Suzlon Wind Energy Limited

Income Statement
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 €	31.3.23 €
TURNOVER		-	-
Administrative expenses		<u>8,308</u>	<u>11,293</u>
OPERATING LOSS and LOSS BEFORE TAXATION	4	(8,308)	(11,293)
Tax on loss		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
LOSS FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		<u>(8,308)</u>	<u>(11,293)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

Suzlon Wind Energy Limited

Other Comprehensive Income
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 €	31.3.23 €
LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(8,308)	(11,293)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		—	—
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		<u>(8,308)</u>	<u>(11,293)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

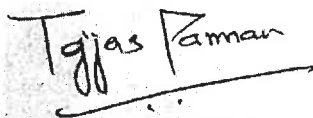
Suzlon Wind Energy Limited (Registered number: 05774256)

Balance Sheet
31 March 2024

	Notes	31.3.24 €	31.3.23 €
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible Assets	5	-	-
Fixed Assets Investments	6	-	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Debtors	7	50	2,131
CREDITORS			
Amounts falling due within one year	8	<u>207,050</u>	<u>200,823</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(207,000)</u>	<u>(198,692)</u>
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(207,000)</u>	<u>(198,692)</u>
CAPITAL AND RESERVES			
Share capital	9	813,302,771	813,302,771
Share premium	10	234,367,122	234,367,122
Retained earnings	10	<u>(1,047,876,893)</u>	<u>(1,047,868,585)</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS		<u>(207,000)</u>	<u>(198,692)</u>

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A -small entities.

The financial statements were approved by the director and authorized for issue on 14 May 2024 and were signed on its behalf by:



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Tejjas Amarsinh Parmar
Director

The notes form part of these financial statements

Suzlon Wind Energy Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

	Share capital €	Accumulated losses €	Share premium €	Total equity €
Balance at 1 April 2022	813,302,771	(1,047,857,292)	234,367,122	(187,399)
Changes in equity				
Loss for the year	-	(11,293)	-	(11,293)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(11,293)	-	(11,293)
Balance at 31 March 2023	<u>813,302,771</u>	<u>(1,047,868,585)</u>	<u>234,367,122</u>	<u>(198,692)</u>
Changes in equity				
Loss for the year	-	(8,308)	-	(8,308)
Total comprehensive loss	-	(8,308)	-	(8,308)
Balance at 31 March 2024	<u>813,302,771</u>	<u>(1,047,876,893)</u>	<u>234,367,122</u>	<u>(207,000)</u>

The notes form part of these financial statements

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company is a private company limited by share capital, incorporated in United Kingdom. The Company details are as per the Company Information page. The principal activity of the Company during the year was that of an investment holding company

2. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Statement of compliance

Accounting convention

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" including the provisions of Section 1A "Small Entities" and the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The financial statements are presented in Euro (€). The directors of the Company have determined that the functional currency should be the Euro as the Company conducts most of its transactions in foreign currencies, the Company has chosen Euro as its functional and presentation currency. As on 31 March 2024, the exchange rate is Euro 1.16899/GBP.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates continuity of normal business activities and the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the ordinary course of business. The Company is dependent upon financial support from the parent to continue its operations. The parent will subject to applicable law, endeavor to continue provide financial support to the Company to enable it to continue operations for a period of at least 12 months from the date of signing of these financial statements. Therefore, the financial statements continue to be prepared on a going concern basis.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

In preparing these financial statements the Company has taken advantage of all disclosure exemptions conferred by FRS 102 including the provisions of section 1A "Small Entities Therefore, these financial statements do not include:

- A statement of cash flows and related notes,
- Related party disclosures which disclose related party transactions entered in to between two or more members of the group as they are wholly owned within the group and
- Exemption from preparing consolidated financial statements:

The financial statements contain information about Suzlon Wind Energy Limited as an individual company and do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group. The company is exempt under Section 401 of the Companies Act 2006 from the requirements to prepare consolidated financial statements as it and its subsidiary undertaking are included by full consolidation in the consolidated financial statements of its parent, Suzlon Energy Limited, a company registered in India

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued**

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated in the balance sheet at cost, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of tangible assets includes directly attributable incremental costs incurred in their acquisition and installation.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost of assets, other than land and properties under construction over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Asset class Depreciation method and rate

Computer equipment WDV 25%

Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in equity shares which are publicly traded or where the fair value can be measured reliably are initially measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Investments in equity shares which are not publicly traded and where fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Investments are included at cost less amounts written off or impaired.

Interest income on debt securities, where applicable, is recognised in income using the effective interest method. Dividends on equity securities are recognised in income when receivable.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss except that a charge attributable to an item of income and expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

The current Income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date in the countries where the Company operates and generates income.

Deferred tax balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the Balance sheet date, except that:

-The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits; and

-Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the Company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to profit or loss in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Balance sheet date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Balance sheet.

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2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued**

Financial instruments

The Company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and Investments in ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt Instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or in case of an outright short-term loan that is not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially at the present value of future cash flows discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost, unless it qualifies as a loan from a director in the case of a small company, or a public benefit entity concessionary loan.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of Impairment. If objective evidence of Impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in income statements.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Balance sheet when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated into the respective functional currency of the entity at the rates prevailing on the reporting period date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rate on the date when the fair value is re-measured.

Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Trade debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

continued...

2. **ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued**

Trade creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if the company does not have an unconditional right, at the end of the reporting period, to defer settlement of the creditor for at least twelve months after the reporting date. If there is an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting date, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Short term creditors are measured at transaction price.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption available under FRS102 including the provisions of section 1A Small Entities not to disclose transactions with other members of the Suzlon Energy Limited group.

Share premium

The Holding Company has made a capital contribution in earlier years. Capital contribution reserve is a distributable reserve and does not impact on percentage of holding of the Company.

Profit and Loss Account

The Company has incurred a loss of EUR 8 thousand during the year amounting to total accumulated losses of EUR 10,47,877 thousand as on 31 March 2024.

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3. **EMPLOYEES AND DIRECTORS**

The average number of employees during the year was NIL (2023 - NIL).

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	€	€
Director's remuneration	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

4. **OPERATING LOSS**

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	€	€
General administrative expenses		
Secretarial services	(3,225)	(4,570)
Auditor's remuneration - The audit of the company's annual accounts	(4,873)	(6,144)
Foreign currency (gains)/losses - operating expense	<u>(210)</u>	<u>(390)</u>
	(8,308)	(11,104)
Finance charges		
Bank charges	-	(98)
Depreciation costs		
Depreciation of computer equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>(91)</u>
Operating loss	<u>(8,308)</u>	<u>(11,293)</u>
Loss before tax	<u>(8,308)</u>	<u>(11,293)</u>

continued...

5. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Computer equipment €
COST	
At 1 April 2023	703
Write off	(703)
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>
DEPRECIATION	
At 1 April 2023	703
Write off	(703)
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>-</u>

6. FIXED ASSET INVESTMENTS

	Shares in group undertakings €
COST	
At 1 April 2023	
and 31 March 2024	<u>1,020,708,199</u>
PROVISIONS	
At 1 April 2023	
and 31 March 2024	<u>(1,020,708,199)</u>
NET BOOK VALUE	
At 31 March 2024	<u>-</u>
At 31 March 2023	<u>-</u>

7. DEBTORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.24 €	31.3.23 €
Prepayments	<u>50</u>	<u>2,131</u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements - continued
for the Year Ended 31 March 2024

8. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	31.3.24	31.3.23
	€	€
Other creditors	201,350	191,011
Accrued expenses	<u>5,700</u>	<u>9,812</u>
	<u>207,050</u>	<u>200,823</u>

9. SHARE CAPITAL

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

Number:	Class:	Nominal value: £ 1*	31.3.24 €	31.3.23 €
580,826,291	Ordinary equity shares		<u>813,302,771</u>	<u>813,302,771</u>

(*Nominal value = € 1.4002513)

10. RESERVES

	Accumulated losses €	Share premium €	Totals €
At 1 April 2023	(1,047,868,585)	234,367,122	(813,501,463)
Loss for the year	<u>(8,308)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,308)</u>
At 31 March 2024	<u>(1,047,876,893)</u>	<u>234,367,122</u>	<u>(813,509,771)</u>

11. CONTROLLING PARTY

The immediate parent undertaking is Suzlon Energy Limited, Mauritius. The directors consider the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party to be Suzlon Energy Limited, India. The parent undertaking of the group of undertakings for which group financial statements are drawn up and of which the company is a member is Suzlon Energy Limited, India. Copies of the financial statements can be obtained from the website, www.suzlon.com.

12. EVENTS AFTER REPORTING DATE

There have occurred no such events after the balance sheet date that represent material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the company.

Detailed profit & Loss statement

	31.3.24		31.3.23	
	€	€	€	€
Income		-		-
Expenditure				
Secretarial services	3,225		4,570	
Auditors' remuneration	4,873		6,144	
Foreign exchange losses	210		390	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	<u>-</u>		<u>91</u>	
		<u>8,308</u>		<u>11,195</u>
		(8,308)		(11,195)
Finance costs				
Bank charges		<u>-</u>		<u>(98)</u>
NET LOSS		<u>(8,308)</u>		<u>(11,293)</u>

This page does not form part of the statutory financial statements